

fore femur and tarsi black. The third and fourth antennal joints and the basal portion of the fifth yellowish green. Distal half of the fore femur brownish, tibiae yellowish brown.

Body rather oval, not elongated, without hairs. Antennae much shorter than the body, without hairs. The relative lengths of the third and subsequent joints are as follows: III 22, IV 17, V 22, VI 50 (15+35). Rostrum reaching the middle coxae. Cornicles very small, broader than long. Cauda large, rounded at the apex. Legs short.

Length of body 1.7 mm. Antenna 0.8 mm.

Winged viviparous female.

Nearly similar to the wingless female in colour. Wings hyaline, veins black.

Antennae nearly as long as the body, the relative length of the distal four joints is as follows: III 28, IV 23, V 25, VI 50 (15×35). The third joint with about twelve large sensoria, the fourth joint wanting sensoria usually. In some individuals the antennae are only 5-jointed. Cornicles broader than long, broadest at the base, cauda large, the apex rounded, with some long, fine hairs. Legs slender. The third oblique vein twice forked, hooklets two.

Length of body 1.1 mm. Fore-wing 2.2 mm. Antenna 1.0 mm.

Host.—A plant belonging to the Gramineae.

Type locality.—Tokio, Japan.

This species is very common from August onwards throughout the summer, and during this period many winged females appear.

TWO UNDESCRIBED PEDICINE CRANE-FLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES (TIPULIDÆ, DIPTERA).

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The two new species herein described were included in material sent for determination. The new *Dicranota* found by Mr. Lindsey is of especial interest. The *Rhaphidolabis* shows the greatest resemblance to *R. tenuipes* in its general features, but the structure of the hypopygium shows it to be a very distinct species.

Dicranota iowa, sp. n.

Size large (wing ♀ over 9 mm.); general coloration light grey, the mesonotal praescutum with four dark brown stripes; wings brownish grey, the stigma and a seam along the anterior portion of the cord dark brown; Cell M^1 lacking.

Female.—Length 8–8.3 mm.; wing 9.5–10 mm.

Rostrum and palpi dark brown. Antennae dark brown throughout, with thirteen segments; in the female sex, the flagellar segments are short-cylindrical, closely approximated. Head with the front and a narrow margin surrounding the eyes light yellowish grey; vertex with the disk rich brown, becoming paler on the occiput.

Mesonotal praescutum light yellowish grey with four dark brown stripes, the intermediate pair separated by a capillary line of the ground colour; scutum grey, the lobes dark brown; scutellum and postnotum grey. Pleura grey. Halteres short, the stem yellow, brightest basally, the knobs brown. Legs with

the coxæ light grey, the tips more yellowish; trochanters brownish yellow; femora dark brown, paler basally; tibiae and tarsi dark brown. Wings with a brownish grey tinge; stigma dark brown, completely filling the space between r and the deflection of R^2 and occupying the outer end of cell Sc^1 ; a strong brownish tinge at the origin of R_s and along the deflection of R^{4+5} and $r-m$; less distinct seams along Cu and the other veins and cross-veins; veins dark brown. Venation: Sc^1 ending just beyond r ; R_s long for a member of this genus, strongly angulated and sometimes spurred near origin, longer than that section of R^{2+3} between r and the deflection of R^2 ; R^{2+3+4} variable in length, unusually short in the type; r on R^{2+3} a little more than its length beyond the fork; R^2 meeting R^1 a short distance from the tip of the latter; cell M^1 lacking; basal deflection of Cu^1 approximately equal to or shorter than R^{2+3+4} .

Abdomen dark brown, the extreme lateral margins of the segments paler. Ovipositor horn-coloured, the valves strongly upcurved.

Habitat.—Iowa.

Holotype.—♀, Sioux City, April 17, 1916, (A. W. Lindsey).

Paratopotype.—♀.

Type in the collection of the Illinois State Natural History Survey.

The specimens of this interesting crane-fly were given to Mr. Malloch by the collector to whom we are indebted for this material. In its size and general appearance, *Dicranota iowa* resembles *D. argentea* Doane (Western North America) but is readily told by the absence of cell M^1 of the wings. From the Eastern species that lack this cell (*rivularis* O. S., *eucera* O. S.), it may be told by the larger size, the long, angulated radial sector and the conspicuously marked wings.

Rhaphidolabis persimilis, sp. n.

Very similar to the genotype, *R. tenuipes* O. S., but differing very strikingly in the structure of the male hypopygium.

The pleurites are stout, the proximal face near the base produced into a small, slender, clavate lobe which is provided with numerous long, pale setæ at the tip; the proximal face of the pleurite is produced into a conspicuous, flattened, strongly bifid, pincer-like blade, the outer arm slender, curved, the inner arm flattened into a blade. The pleural appendages are two in number, rather small, of approximately equal length; inner appendage long-oval, densely set with chitinized spines; the outer appendage is flattened, broad basally, the short apex bluntly rounded. The gonapophyses appear as comparatively small chitinized hooks.

Rhaphidolabis tenuipes has the appendages similar but all conspicuously elongated; the flattened blade-like extension of the inner face of the pleurite is here very large, almost contiguous with its mate of the opposite side; this pale blade is subquadrate basally, the outer angle produced into a narrow, slightly curved arm, the margin of which bears numerous, small, appressed teeth. The pleural appendages are slender, the inner one especially so; the outer appendage is broad basally, inconspicuously bifid, the outer arm produced into a long, slightly twisted, flattened blade whose apex is evenly rounded and provided with a few small setæ. The gonapophyses are similar to those in *R. persimilis* but the recurved tips are very long, nearly equal to the stems that bear them.

Habita!.—Virginia.

Holotype.—♂, Difficult Run, Potomac River, October 28, 1917. (W. L. McAtee).

Paratypes.—♂, Great Falls, April 20, 1913, (C. P. Heinrichs); 2 ♂'s, Dead Run, May 10, 1916, (W. L. McAtee); 1 ♂, Virginia, near Plummer's Island, September 29, 1915, (W. L. McAtee).

HEMIPTERA FROM PEAKS ISLAND, MAINE, COLLECTED
BY MR. G. A. MOORE.

BY H. M. PARSHLEY,
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During the seasons of 1918 and 1919 my friend Mr. G. A. Moore had brief opportunities for collecting on Peaks Island, in Portland Harbor, and has been kind enough to send to me for study the Hemiptera which he gathered there. This collection proves to be of considerable interest and merits a full report, especially since the published records from this part of Maine are very meagre. Some of the species are additions to the state list; one, *Stygnocoris rusticus*, has never before been found in the United States; and another is the first American representative of the Anthocorid genus *Tewaphleps*.

SCUTELLERIDÆ.

Homaemus aeneifrons (Say). 1 Aug, '18, 4 Aug. '19.

Eurygaster alternata (Say). 3 Aug. '19.

CYDNIDÆ.

Thyreocoris pulicarius (Germar). 8 Aug. '19.

PENTATOMIDÆ.

Peribalus limbolaris Stal. 3 Aug. '18. New to the Maine list.

Mormidea lugens (Fabricius). 23 July, '18.

Euschistus tristigmus (Say). 28 July, '18.

Neottiglossa undata (Say). 27 July, '18.

Cosmopepla bimaculata (Thomas). 26 Aug., '19.

Meadorus lateralis (Say). 1 Aug., '19.

Elasmostethus cruciatus (Say). 4 Aug., '18.

Podisus modestus (Dallas). 8 Aug., '19.

Podisus placidus Uhler. 26 Aug., '19.

NEIIDIDÆ.

Neides muticus (Say). 29 July, '18.

LYGAEIDÆ.

Nysius ericæ (Schilling). 2 Aug., '18.

Ischnorhynchus geminatus (Say). 31 July, '18; 10 Aug., '19.

Phlegyas abbreviatus (Uhler). 24 July, '18.

Ligyrocoris diffusus (Uhler). 29 July, '18.

Ligyrocoris contractus (Say). 27 July, '19.

Kolenetrus plenus (Distant). 26 July, '18.

A male of this rare species, new to the Maine list, was found under moss.

Stygnocoris rusticus (Fallén). 31 July, '18; 8 Aug., '19.